

OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES
AND DISEASES IN **ALBERTA**



Lost-Time Claims and Claim Rates
**Wholesale &
Retail Industries**
2000 to 2004

Released July 2005



the people
& workplace
department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Highlights.....	ii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Lost-Time Claim Rate and Duration Rate	3
2.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer	5
2.2 Lost-Time Claims by Wholesale and Retail Sub-Sector	5
3. Injury and Disease Analysis.....	11
3.1 Injured Worker Characteristics.....	11
3.2 Nature of Injury or Disease.....	13
3.3 Part of Body Injured	15
3.4 Source of Injury or Disease	17
3.5 Type of Event or Exposure	19
3.6 Duration of Disability	22
4. Certificate of Recognition Employers	24
5. Occupational Fatalities	26
Appendix A: Terms, Definitions and Formulas	30
Appendix B: Wholesale and Retail WCB Industry Codes	33
Contact Information	35

HIGHLIGHTS

From 2000 to 2004...

- There were 33,862 lost-time claims from workers in the Wholesale and Retail industries. Of those, 35.9% involved the Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector.
- Sprains, strains and tears were the most common nature of injury, accounting for over half of the total lost-time claims.
- The trunk was the most common body part injured, accounting for 41.9% of total claims.
- Overexertion accounted for 29.1% of accident types, while being struck by objects accounted for 14.5% of claims.
- Nearly half of lost-time claims were from workers aged between 25 and 44 years.
- Claims with durations of disability between one and five days accounted for 42.6% of all claims.

In 2004...

- The Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) – Alberta accepted 6,625 lost-time claims from Wholesale and Retail workers, representing 18.9% of all lost-time claims in the province.
- The lost-time claim rate for the Wholesale and Retail industries was 2.5 per 100 person-years, as compared with the provincial rate of 2.6. This was the lowest rate achieved in the last five years.
- Employers with 100 or more person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate of 3.2 per 100 person-years.
- Less than two percent of employers in the Wholesale and Retail industries had a valid Certificate of Recognition (COR).
- The WCB accepted eight occupational fatalities for compensation in the Wholesale and Retail industries, representing 6.5% of all workplace fatalities accepted in Alberta.

INTRODUCTION

Role of Alberta Human Resources and Employment

Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE) invests in people and fosters safe and productive workplaces. AHRE develops and delivers programs and services which contribute to workplaces that are safe, healthy, fair and stable for workers and employers by:

- Working with industry and safety associations to audit and certify health and safety programs.
- Helping employers, workers, unions and industry associations work together by offering facilitation services, workshops and partnership opportunities.
- Developing and maintaining policy and legislated standards in Alberta.
- Preparing and providing ongoing support of Alberta's workplace health and safety legislation.
- Explaining legislated standards under the Occupational Health and Safety Act and the Employment Standards Code and ensuring compliance through complaint resolution, investigation and targeted inspections.

Occupational Injuries and Diseases in Wholesale and Retail Industries 2000 to 2004

Each year, AHRE prepares a report on the occupational injuries and diseases in the Wholesale and Retail industries. The purpose of this report is to provide government, employers, workers, and health and safety professionals in the Wholesale and Retail industries with information about key health and safety issues.

This report includes:

- An estimation of the risk of injury or disease (lost-time claim rate) in addition to general descriptive information about incidents and injured workers.
- The number of employers that earned a Certificate of Recognition (COR).
- Occupational fatalities accepted by the WCB for compensation and fatality rates for the Wholesale and Retail industries.

Notes about this report:

- While this report focuses on 2004 data, information for 2000 to 2003 is also provided for comparison.
- Lost-time claim rate based on a few person-years is too volatile to make a valid comparison; therefore lost-time claim rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 40 person-years.
- Duration rate is highly unstable when based on a few lost-time claims. Duration rate is not calculated when there are fewer than 30 lost-time claims.
- Percentages may not add up to 100 because of rounding.
- Terms, definitions and formulas are described in Appendix A. Industry codes are listed in Appendix B.

LOST-TIME CLAIM RATE AND DURATION RATE

The lost-time claim rate¹ represents the probability or risk of a disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one year. The 2004 lost-time claim rate for the Wholesale and Retail industries was 2.5 per 100 person-years.

In 2004, there were 6,625 lost-time claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries, representing 18.9% of total lost-time claims in the province. The Wholesale and Retail industries' lost-time claim rate was 2.5 per 100 person-years, a decrease of 10.7% from 2003 and the lowest rate over the last five years (see Table 2.0). The 2004 provincial lost-time claim rate was 2.6 per 100 person-years. The lost-time claim rate of 2.5 translates to 13 lost-time claims per million hours worked.

Duration rate is intended to reflect, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work per 100 person-years. In 2004, the Wholesale and Retail industries had a duration rate of 49, the lowest in the last five years and lower than the provincial duration rate of 65.

Table 2.0
Wholesale and Retail Industries — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	18,038	\$19,992,228	214,059	163,901	77	6,762	3.2
2001	18,449	\$20,736,168	223,436	171,607	77	6,732	3.0
2002	18,546	\$23,028,755	231,541	171,047	74	6,927	3.0
2003	18,729	\$23,967,539	241,284	146,577	61	6,816	2.8
2004	18,716	\$22,901,604	263,534	128,517	49	6,625	2.5

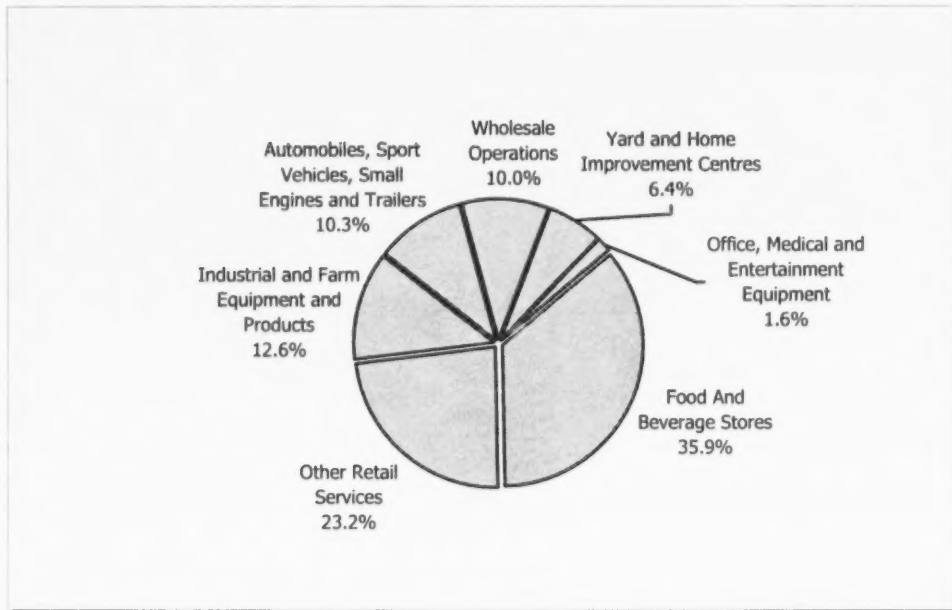
Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

¹ The rate has been calculated from lost-time claims data as of March 31, 2005. This rate underestimates the risk of occupational injury and disease since some lost-time claims that occurred in 2004 were not administered by March 31, 2005.

Between 2000 and 2004, there were 33,862 lost-time claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. The Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector accounted for over one-third of total lost-time claims, followed by the Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products sub-sector with 12.6%. The Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers sub-sector, and the Wholesale Operations sub-sector accounted for 10.3% and 10.0% of claims respectively. The Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment sub-sector experienced the fewest lost-time claims, at 1.6% (see Chart 2.0).

Chart 2.0

Percentage of Lost-Time Claims by Wholesale and Retail Sub-Sector — Alberta: 2000-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.1 Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size of Employer

In the Wholesale and Retail industries, employers with 100 or more person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate of 3.2 per 100 person-years, followed by employers with 40 to 99 person-years at 2.2. Employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest lost-time claim rate at 1.4 (see Table 2.1). For the province, employers with 20 to 39 and 40 to 99 person-years had the highest lost-time claim rate while employers with less than 10 person-years had the lowest.

Table 2.1

Lost-Time Claim Rate by Size² of Employer — Alberta: 2004

Size of Employer	Number of Accounts	Lost-Time Claims	Person-Years	Lost-Time Claim Rate
Less than 10 person-years	14,740	598	41,645	1.4
10 to 19 person-years	1,777	428	24,769	1.7
20 to 39 person-years	940	503	26,085	1.9
40 to 99 person-years	586	790	36,289	2.2
100 or more person-years	324	4,287	134,746	3.2
Unspecified	349	19	0	N/A

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

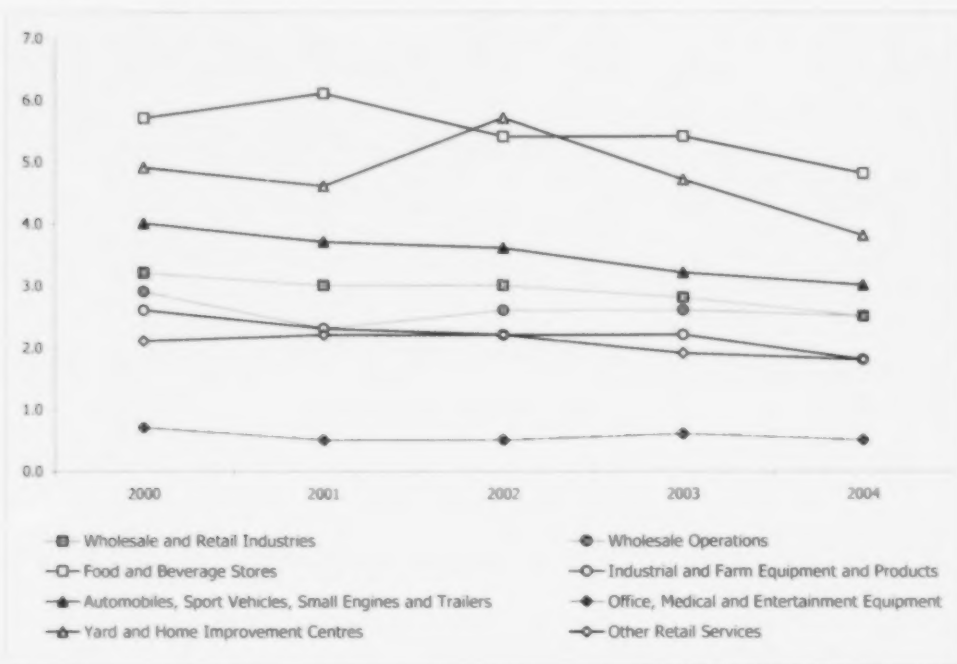
2.2 Lost-Time Claims by Wholesale and Retail Sub-Sector

Between 2000 and 2004, the Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector had the highest lost-time claim rate in each year except 2002. The Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment sub-sector had the lowest lost-time claim rate in each year (see Chart 2.2).

² Size is measured in terms of person-years.

Chart 2.2

**Lost-Time Claim Rate by Wholesale and Retail Sub-Sector —
Alberta: 2000-2004**



Sub-Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Wholesale and Retail Industries	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5
Wholesale Operations	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Food and Beverage Stores	5.7	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.8
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.0
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	4.9	4.6	5.7	4.7	3.8
Other Retail Services	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2A Wholesale Operations

In 2004, the Wholesale Operations sub-sector had a lost-time claim rate of 2.5 per 100 person-years, equal to the rate for all Wholesale and Retail industries. The duration rate was 46 days lost per 100 person-years, a decrease of 13.2% from 2003 and the lowest in the past five years (see Table 2.2A).

Table 2.2A
Wholesale Operations — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	1,530	\$2,348,829	25,055	16,647	66	721	2.9
2001	1,541	\$2,313,926	25,696	16,869	66	603	2.3
2002	1,513	\$2,403,443	26,476	17,063	64	677	2.6
2003	1,522	\$2,831,001	26,274	13,899	53	694	2.6
2004	1,531	\$2,722,806	27,897	12,724	46	688	2.5

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2B Food and Beverage Stores

The lost-time claim rate for the Food and Beverage Stores sub-sector fell by 11.1% between 2003 and 2004 to 4.8 per 100 person-years. The duration rate was 91 days lost per 100 person-years in 2004, the lowest in the past five years and a 20.2% reduction from 2003 (see Table 2.2B).

Table 2.2B
Food and Beverage Stores — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	2,717	\$5,302,562	41,219	54,160	131	2,353	5.7
2001	2,749	\$5,923,009	40,574	57,515	142	2,460	6.1
2002	2,754	\$6,822,833	44,846	58,951	131	2,423	5.4
2003	2,792	\$7,480,452	46,098	52,467	114	2,494	5.4
2004	2,769	\$6,824,425	50,406	45,758	91	2,434	4.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2C Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products

The lost-time claim rate for Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products fell by 18.2% between 2003 and 2004, to 1.8 per 100 person-years. The duration rate was 44 days lost per 100 person-years, the lowest in the last five years (see Table 2.2C).

Table 2.2C
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products —
Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	3,195	\$4,424,264	34,990	23,427	67	912	2.6
2001	3,338	\$4,443,351	37,857	24,240	64	881	2.3
2002	3,404	\$4,907,531	38,491	26,332	68	858	2.2
2003	3,491	\$5,019,317	38,339	22,141	58	839	2.2
2004	3,626	\$4,594,630	43,420	19,055	44	761	1.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2D Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers

In 2004, Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers experienced a 6.3% decrease in the lost-time claim rate from 3.2 to 3.0 per 100 person-years. The duration rate was 74 per 100 person-years, the lowest in the past five years (see Table 2.2D).

Table 2.2D
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers —
Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	3,277	\$2,794,268	19,340	20,226	105	773	4.0
2001	3,283	\$2,907,736	18,614	22,656	122	695	3.7
2002	3,257	\$2,714,055	20,213	18,602	92	729	3.6
2003	3,267	\$2,596,542	20,382	16,057	79	643	3.2
2004	3,249	\$3,106,513	22,005	16,370	74	657	3.0

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2E Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment

In 2004, the Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment lost-time claim rate was 0.5 per 100 person-years, the lowest rate of all sub-sectors in the Wholesale and Retail industries. The duration rate decreased by 55.6% to 8 days lost per 100 person-years (see Table 2.2E).

Table 2.2E
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment —
Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	1,042	\$260,983	15,625	1,993	13	109	0.7
2001	1,125	\$289,538	18,030	2,253	12	97	0.5
2002	1,214	\$297,154	17,481	1,856	11	93	0.5
2003	1,237	\$639,589	19,995	3,540	18	124	0.6
2004	1,255	\$317,125	22,422	1,740	8	114	0.5

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2F Yard and Home Improvement Centres

Yard and Home Improvement Centres had a lost-time claim rate of 3.8 per 100 person-years in 2004, a decrease of 19.1% from 2003. The duration rate fell by one third, to 58 days lost per 100 person-years (see Table 2.2F).

Table 2.2F
Yard and Home Improvement Centres — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	241	\$1,122,862	8,036	10,572	132	395	4.9
2001	246	\$1,067,106	8,958	7,862	88	409	4.6
2002	240	\$1,450,312	9,019	10,863	120	512	5.7
2003	243	\$1,308,599	9,680	8,468	87	456	4.7
2004	248	\$1,129,536	10,478	6,055	58	400	3.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

2.2G Other Retail Services

The lost-time claim rate for Other Retail Services was 1.8 per 100 person-years in 2004, down from 1.9 in 2003. The duration rate decreased in 2004, from 37 days lost to 31 days lost per 100 person-years (see Table 2.2G).

Table 2.2G
Other Retail Services — Alberta: 2000-2004

Year	Number of Accounts	Cost of Claims	Person-Years	Days Lost	Duration Rate	Lost-Time Claims	Lost-Time Claim Rate
2000	6,036	\$3,738,460	69,794	36,876	53	1,499	2.1
2001	6,167	\$3,791,502	73,707	40,212	55	1,587	2.2
2002	6,164	\$4,433,428	75,015	37,380	50	1,635	2.2
2003	6,177	\$4,092,040	80,516	30,005	37	1,566	1.9
2004	6,038	\$4,206,570	86,907	26,815	31	1,571	1.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

INJURY AND DISEASE ANALYSIS

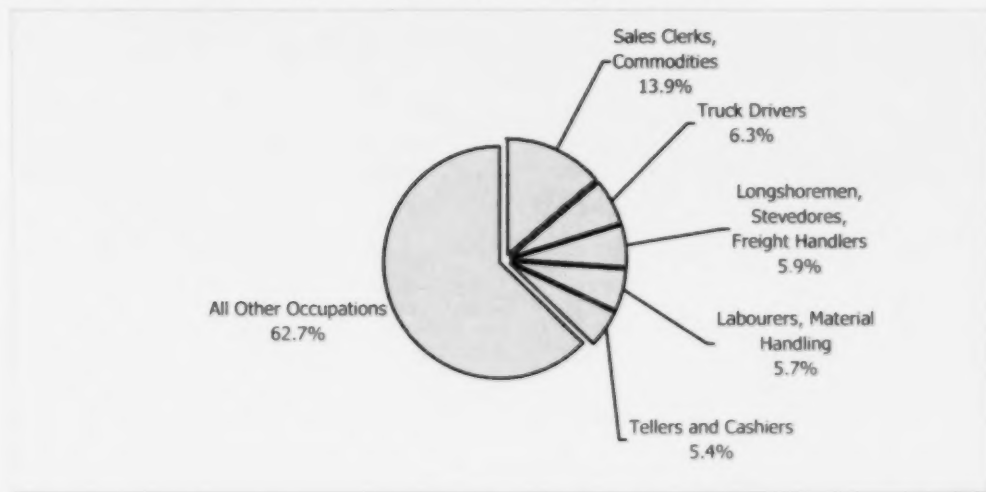
Overexertion was the most common cause for lost-time claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. Sprains, strains and tears continued to be the leading nature of injury with the trunk being the most commonly injured body part.

In this section, we examine the characteristics of the injured workers and the nature of their injuries or diseases. Tables are provided to enable comparisons of 2004 injuries and diseases in Wholesale and Retail industries with provincial averages and trends. A detailed explanation of the formulas for calculating the indicators of the comparison tables is available in Appendix A.

3.1 Injured Worker Characteristics

In 2004, commodities sales clerks accounted for 13.9% of the total lost-time claims, followed by truck drivers with 6.3%, and longshoremen, stevedores, and freight handlers with 5.9% (see Chart 3.1A).

Chart 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Occupation — Alberta: 2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

Between 2000 and 2004, nearly half of claims were from workers aged 25 to 44 years. Young workers aged 15 to 24 accounted for 28.6% of total claims, while workers aged 45 years and older had 22.1% of claims (see Table 3.1A).

Table 3.1A
Lost-Time Claims by Age — Alberta: 2000-2004

Age	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	
						Lost-Time Claims	%
15 – 19 Years	719	799	798	724	722	3,762	11.1%
20 – 24 Years	1,202	1,230	1,176	1,153	1,152	5,913	17.5%
25 – 34 Years	1,716	1,673	1,636	1,563	1,513	8,101	23.9%
35 – 44 Years	1,793	1,693	1,779	1,702	1,578	8,545	25.2%
45 – 54 Years	910	924	1,071	1,142	1,141	5,188	15.3%
55 – 64 Years	376	366	416	475	466	2,099	6.2%
65 Years and Over	23	31	45	51	48	198	0.6%
Unspecified	23	16	6	6	5	56	0.2%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In the Wholesale and Retail industries, 35.0% of all claims in the last five years were from women. Between 2000 and 2004, the number of lost-time claims by women varied from year to year (see Table 3.1B).

Table 3.1B
Lost-Time Claims by Gender — Alberta: 2000-2004

Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	
						Lost-Time Claims	%
Men	4,270	4,255	4,345	4,347	4,113	21,330	63.0%
Women	2,354	2,334	2,414	2,346	2,407	11,855	35.0%
Unspecified	138	143	168	123	105	677	2.0%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

3.2 Nature of Injury or Disease

The nature of injury is used to identify the physical characteristics of the injury or disease. Between 2000 and 2004, 89.6% of all lost-time claims were traumatic injuries and disorders. The four most common traumatic injuries and disorders were: sprains, strains and tears, 50.6%; surface wounds and bruises, 12.0%; open wounds, 9.4%; and fractures and dislocations, 6.6% (see Table 3.2A).

Table 3.2A
Nature of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Nature of Injury or Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	
						Lost-Time Claims	%
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	6,045	6,039	6,194	6,085	5,972	30,335	89.6%
Sprains, Strains and Tears	3,441	3,411	3,558	3,427	3,310	17,147	50.6%
Surface Wounds and Bruises	789	819	819	828	807	4,062	12.0%
Open Wounds	662	698	614	656	566	3,196	9.4%
Fractures and Dislocations	440	440	480	419	447	2,226	6.6%
Burns	127	103	114	103	106	553	1.6%
Other Traumatic Injuries and Diseases	586	568	609	652	736	3,151	9.3%
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	396	329	355	378	350	1,808	5.3%
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	24	23	21	20	23	111	0.3%
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	12	18	14	26	18	88	0.3%
Multiple Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	2	2	2	1	0	7	< 0.1%
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	0	0	2	2	1	5	< 0.1%
Neoplasms, Tumors and Cancer	0	0	1	1	0	2	< 0.1%
Nature of Injury – Unknown	283	321	338	303	261	1,506	4.4%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, sprains, strains and tears accounted for 50.0% of all claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. This was equal to the average percentage of injuries for this nature of injury category for the whole province. All type of injuries for the Wholesale and Retail industries were lower than or equal to the provincial average, except surface wounds and bruises, which was 1.1 times higher than the provincial average (see Table 3.2B).

Table 3.2B
Nature of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004³

Nature of Injury or Disease	% of Wholesale and Retail Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Traumatic Injuries and Disorders	90.1%	88.9%	1.0
Sprains, Strains and Tears	50.0%	46.8%	1.0
Surface Wounds and Bruises	12.2%	11.0%	1.1
Open Wounds	8.5%	8.7%	0.9
Fractures and Dislocations	6.7%	8.9%	0.7
Burns	1.6%	2.4%	0.6
Other Traumatic Injuries and Diseases	11.1%	11.0%	1.0
Systemic Diseases and Disorders	5.3%	6.3%	0.8
Other Diseases, Conditions and Disorders	0.3%	0.3%	1.0
Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions	0.3%	0.3%	0.8
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	< 0.1%	0.1%	0.1
Nature of Injury - Unknown	4.4%	4.0%	0.9

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

³ Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.3 Part of Body Injured

Between 2000 and 2004, the trunk was the main injured body part, accounting for 41.9% of total lost-time claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries, followed by upper extremities at 24.2%, and lower extremities at 18.9%.

The most common trunk injury was to the back, including spine and spinal cord, representing 30.2% of total lost-time claims (see Table 3.3A).

Table 3.3A
Part of Body Injured — Alberta: 2000-2004

Part of Body Injured	Total					Lost-Time Claims	%
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
Trunk	2,901	2,830	2,843	2,833	2,792	14,199	41.9%
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	2,124	2,048	2,034	2,001	2,014	10,221	30.2%
Other Trunk	777	782	809	832	778	3,978	11.7%
Upper Extremities	1,672	1,688	1,688	1,596	1,559	8,203	24.2%
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	650	639	650	632	601	3,172	9.4%
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	562	600	571	528	498	2,759	8.1%
Other Upper Extremities	460	449	467	436	460	2,272	6.7%
Lower Extremities	1,218	1,268	1,334	1,307	1,271	6,398	18.9%
Ankle(s) and Foot (Feet) Except Toes	602	562	606	612	589	2,971	8.8%
Leg(s)	519	577	595	568	581	2,840	8.4%
Other Lower Extremities	97	129	133	127	101	587	1.7%
Head	411	410	419	444	454	2,138	6.3%
Eye(s)	181	170	151	156	159	817	2.4%
Other Head Parts	230	240	268	288	295	1,321	3.9%
Multiple Body Parts	323	327	456	447	362	1,915	5.7%
Neck, Including Throat	195	152	141	136	134	758	2.2%
Body Systems	32	38	27	30	36	163	0.5%
Part of Body - Unknown	8	17	16	19	12	72	0.2%
Other Body Parts	2	2	3	4	5	16	< 0.1%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, the back, including spine and spinal cord accounted for 30.4% of all claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. This was 1.1 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this part of body category for the whole province. All other part of body categories were less than or equal to the provincial average with other lower extremities being the only exception (see Table 3.3B).

Table 3.3B
Part of Body Injured — Comparison 2004⁴

Part of Body Injured	% of Wholesale and Retail Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Trunk	42.1%	38.5%	1.1
Back, Including Spine, Spinal Cord	30.4%	25.7%	1.1
Other Trunk	11.7%	12.9%	0.9
Upper Extremities	23.5%	24.5%	0.9
Wrist(s) and Hand(s) Except Finger(s)	9.1%	9.5%	0.9
Finger(s), Fingernail(s)	7.5%	8.0%	0.9
Other Upper Extremities	6.9%	7.0%	1.0
Lower Extremities	19.2%	18.9%	1.0
Ankle(s) and Foot(Feet) Except Toes	8.9%	8.3%	1.0
Leg(s)	8.8%	9.4%	0.9
Other Lower Extremities	1.5%	1.2%	1.2
Head	6.9%	7.5%	0.9
Eye(s)	2.4%	2.8%	0.8
Other Head Parts	4.5%	4.7%	0.9
Multiple Body Parts	5.5%	7.4%	0.7
Neck, Including Throat	2.0%	2.2%	0.9
Body Systems	0.5%	0.6%	0.8
Part of Body - Unknown	0.2%	0.2%	0.8
Other Body Parts	0.1%	0.1%	1.1

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

⁴ Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.4 Source of Injury or Disease

The source of injury or disease describes the object or substance that the worker came into contact with resulting in an injury or disease.

The two primary sources of injury for the lost-time claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries between 2000 and 2004 were containers, 19.6% and persons, plants animals, and minerals, 18.1% (see Table 3.4A).

Table 3.4A
Source of Injury or Disease — Alberta: 2000-2004

Source of Injury or Disease						Total	%
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Lost-Time Claims	
Containers [1]	1,360	1,368	1,292	1,305	1,314	6,639	19.6%
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	1,139	1,086	1,245	1,347	1,313	6,130	18.1%
Person-Injured or Ill Worker	1,005	957	1,113	1,215	1,197	5,487	16.2%
Person-Other Than Injured or Ill Worker [2]	34	37	44	36	28	179	0.5%
Minerals – Metallic or Non-metallic (except fuel)	8	8	9	6	7	38	0.1%
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	92	84	79	90	81	426	1.3%
Structures and Surfaces	783	678	771	844	831	3,907	11.5%
Parts and Materials	626	649	603	617	559	3,054	9.0%
Machinery	455	546	471	531	523	2,526	7.5%
Vehicles	478	456	485	472	460	2,351	6.9%
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	355	346	336	341	339	1,717	5.1%
Hand Tools – Non-Powered	225	244	222	239	221	1,151	3.4%
Hand Tools – Powered	42	33	30	37	24	166	0.5%
Other Tools and Equipments	88	69	84	65	94	400	1.2%
Furniture and Fixtures	304	313	317	326	309	1,569	4.6%
Chemicals and Chemical Products	71	68	61	73	46	319	0.9%
Other Sources	172	200	184	250	256	1,062	3.1%
Source of Injury - Unknown	1,019	1,022	1,162	710	675	4,588	13.5%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

[1] Containers: classifies receptacles that are commonly used to hold, store or carry materials (examples: dishes, cups and glasses, luggage, etc.)

[2] Person – other than injured or ill worker: classifies injuries or illnesses inflicted by family members as well as non-family relations, including co-workers, former co-workers, and patients.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, containers accounted for 19.8% of all claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. This was 1.9 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this source of injury category for the whole province. All sources of injuries for the Wholesale and Retail industries were equal to or lower than the provincial average, except for containers, machinery, and furniture and fixtures (see Table 3.4B).

Table 3.4B
Source of Injury or Disease — Comparison 2004⁵

Source of Injury or Disease	% of Wholesale and Retail Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Containers	19.8%	10.1%	1.9
Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	19.8%	25.2%	0.8
Person-Injured or Ill Worker	18.1%	18.4%	1.0
Person-Other Than Injured or Ill Worker	0.4%	4.9%	0.1
Minerals – Metallic or Non-metallic (except fuel)	0.1%	0.3%	0.3
Other Persons, Plants, Animals and Minerals	1.2%	1.6%	1.0
Structures and Surfaces	12.5%	15.9%	0.8
Parts and Materials	8.4%	9.8%	0.8
Machinery	7.9%	5.7%	1.3
Vehicles	6.9%	7.2%	0.9
Tools, Instruments and Equipment	5.1%	6.2%	0.8
Hand Tools – Non-Powered	3.3%	3.3%	1.0
Hand Tools – Powered	0.4%	0.9%	0.4
Other Tools and Equipments	1.4%	2.0%	0.7
Furniture and Fixtures	4.7%	3.2%	1.4
Chemicals and Chemical Products	0.7%	0.9%	0.7
Other Sources	3.9%	5.3%	0.7
Source of Injury - Unknown	10.2%	10.5%	0.9

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

⁵ Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.5 Type of Event or Exposure

The type of event or exposure describes the incident or event that occurred at the time of the exposure that directly resulted in the injury or disease.

The two most common types of event or exposure comprised 72.8% of total lost-time claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries over the last five years. They are: bodily reaction and exertion, 45.9% and contact with objects and equipment, 26.9% (see Table 3.5A).

Table 3.5A
Type of Event or Exposure — Alberta: 2000-2004

Type of Event or Exposure	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	
						Lost-Time Claims	%
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	3,091	3,029	3,086	3,220	3,123	15,549	45.9%
Overexertion	2,058	2,045	1,953	1,958	1,842	9,856	29.1%
Bodily Reaction [1]	704	669	765	802	801	3,741	11.0%
Repetitive Motion	261	237	279	340	343	1,460	4.3%
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	68	78	89	120	137	492	1.5%
Contact With Objects and Equipment	1,787	1,926	1,813	1,808	1,770	9,104	26.9%
Struck by Object	934	1,018	994	1,004	950	4,900	14.5%
Struck Against Object	441	477	427	401	391	2,137	6.3%
Caught in Object	320	338	319	312	294	1,583	4.7%
Rubbed or Abraded	74	82	50	53	63	322	1.0%
Other Contact With Object/Equipment	18	11	23	38	72	162	0.5%
Falls	874	819	837	919	893	4,342	12.8%
Fall to Same Level	501	470	526	626	594	2,717	8.0%
Fall to Lower Level	291	272	237	244	246	1,290	3.8%
Other Falls	82	77	74	49	53	335	1.0%
Transportation Accidents	266	222	238	244	253	1,223	3.6%
Exposure to Harmful Substances	166	161	148	158	166	799	2.4%
Assaults and Violent Acts	36	39	40	44	37	196	0.6%
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	33	32	36	36	28	165	0.5%
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	3	7	4	8	9	31	0.1%
Fires and Explosions	10	10	6	13	10	49	0.1%
Type of Event - Unknown	532	526	758	410	373	2,599	7.7%
Other Events or Exposures	0	0	1	0	0	1	< 0.1%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

[1] Bodily reaction: injuries or illnesses resulting from a single incident of free bodily motion which imposed stress or strain on some part of the body.

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

In 2004, overexertion accounted for 27.8% of all claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. This was 1.2 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for this type of event category for the whole province. All types of events or exposures for the Wholesale and Retail industries were equal to or lower than the provincial average, except for overexertion, other bodily reaction/exertion, struck by object, and struck against object (see Table 3.5B).

Table 3.5B
Type of Event or Exposure — Comparison 2004⁶

Type of Event or Exposure	% of Wholesale and Retail Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
Bodily Reaction and Exertion	47.1%	42.5%	1.1
Overexertion	27.8%	23.2%	1.2
Bodily Reaction	12.1%	12.1%	1.0
Repetitive Motion	5.2%	5.4%	0.9
Other Bodily Reaction/Exertion	2.1%	1.9%	1.1
Contact With Objects and Equipment	26.7%	24.0%	1.1
Struck by Object	14.3%	12.5%	1.1
Struck Against Object	5.9%	5.0%	1.1
Caught in Object	4.4%	4.2%	1.0
Rubbed or Abraded	1.0%	1.2%	0.8
Other Contact With Object/Equipment	1.1%	1.0%	1.0
Falls	13.5%	16.3%	0.8
Fall to Same Level	9.0%	10.5%	0.8
Fall to Lower Level	3.7%	4.8%	0.7
Other Falls	0.8%	1.0%	0.8
Transportation Accidents	3.8%	4.8%	0.8
Exposure to Harmful Substances	2.5%	4.3%	0.6
Assaults and Violent Acts	0.6%	1.4%	0.4
Assaults and Violent Acts by Person(s)	0.4%	1.2%	0.3
Other Assaults and Violent Acts	0.1%	0.2%	0.7
Fires and Explosions	0.2%	0.2%	0.8
Type of Event - Unknown	5.6%	6.5%	0.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

⁶ Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.

3.6 Duration of Disability

Duration of disability⁷ is intended to reflect the severity of the effects of occupational injury and disease as reflected by the number of days off work. However, the efforts of employers to introduce modified work programs to integrate injured workers more quickly back into the workforce can have a major impact on workdays lost.

Over half of claims resulted in a duration of disability of 10 days or less. Claims with one to five days duration represented 41.9% of all claims, and claims with six to ten days duration accounted for 14.5%. Claims resulting in a duration of disability of 51 days or more represented 13.1% of all claims (see Table 3.6A).

Table 3.6A
Duration of Disability — Alberta: 2000-2004

Duration of Disability	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	
						Lost-Time Claims	%
1 – 5 Days	2,826	2,825	2,862	2,868	2,821	14,202	41.9%
6 – 10 Days	1,015	941	1,023	969	965	4,913	14.5%
11 – 15 Days	527	532	556	506	479	2,600	7.7%
16 – 20 Days	366	330	326	336	315	1,673	4.9%
21 – 30 Days	452	397	424	457	459	2,189	6.5%
31 – 40 Days	276	268	276	314	299	1,433	4.2%
41 – 50 Days	177	215	213	194	196	995	2.9%
51 Days or More	903	998	1,009	831	701	4,442	13.1%
Unspecified	220	226	238	341	390	1,415	4.2%
Total	6,762	6,732	6,927	6,816	6,625	33,862	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

⁷ The duration of disability refers to the length of time, in days, for which the worker receives wage compensation from the WCB.

In 2004, claims resulting in one to five days duration of disability accounted for 42.6% of all claims in the Wholesale and Retail industries. This was 1.1 times higher than the average percentage of injuries for claims of this duration for the whole province. All other durations of disability were equal to or lower than the provincial average, except durations between six and ten days (see Table 3.6B).

Table 3.6B
Duration of Disability — Comparison 2004^a

Duration of Disability	% of Wholesale and Retail Industries' Claims	% of Total Provincial Claims	Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average
1 – 5 Days	42.6%	37.0%	1.1
6 – 10 Days	14.6%	13.0%	1.1
11 – 15 Days	7.2%	7.3%	1.0
16 – 20 Days	4.8%	4.8%	1.0
21 – 30 Days	6.9%	7.0%	1.0
31 – 40 Days	4.5%	4.9%	0.9
41 – 50 Days	3.0%	3.7%	0.8
51 Days or More	10.6%	14.8%	0.7
Unspecified	5.9%	7.3%	0.8

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

^a Number of Times Higher/Lower Than the Provincial Average: 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is equal to the provincial average; greater than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is higher than the provincial average; less than 1 indicates that the injury percentage of the industries is lower than the provincial average. See Appendix A for calculation details.



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION EMPLOYERS

A Certificate of Recognition (COR) is given to employers who develop health and safety programs that meet established standards. Certificates are issued by Certifying Partners and are co-signed by AHRE⁹.

In 2004, less than two percent of Wholesale and Retail industries' employers were COR holders. These employers represented 15.0% of the total person-years in the Wholesale and Retail industries. Over five percent of Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products employers had valid CORs in 2004, representing 31.3% of the total person-years in that sub-sector (see Table 4.0).

Table 4.0
Employers With Valid COR — Alberta: 2004

Sub-Sector	Number of Certified Employers	Total Number of Employers	% of Total Employers Certified	% of Total Person-Years Certified
Wholesale Operations	14	1,531	0.9%	7.6%
Food and Beverage Stores	9	2,769	0.3%	22.4%
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	186	3,626	5.1%	31.3%
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	35	3,249	1.1%	9.5%
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	6	1,255	0.5%	5.5%
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	11	248	4.4%	31.3%
Other Retail Services	20	6,038	0.3%	6.8%
Wholesale and Retail Industries	281	18,716	1.5%	15.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

⁹ For more information on the COR program visit www.gov.ab.ca/hrc/wlis/partners

Between 2003 and 2004, employers with a valid COR experienced greater decreases in their lost-time claim rate than non-COR holders. In the Wholesale and Retail industries, the lost-time claim rate for COR holders decreased by 13.9%, while the rate for non-COR holders decreased by 11.1%. For the province, both employers with a valid COR and non-COR holders experienced a 10.3% reduction in their lost-time claim rates (see Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
Lost-Time Claim Rate for Wholesale and Retail COR Holders —
Alberta: 2003 and 2004

Employer	Year	Wholesale and Retail Industries				Province			
		LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate	LTCs	Person-Years	LTC Rate	Change in LTC Rate
COR	2003	1,256	34,729	3.6	-13.9%	10,906	374,757	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	1,222	39,469	3.1		10,522	403,984	2.6	
Non-COR	2003	5,560	206,555	2.7	-11.1%	25,669	888,356	2.9	-10.3%
	2004	5,403	224,065	2.4		24,597	949,230	2.6	

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

OCCUPATIONAL FATALITIES

In 2004 the WCB accepted eight fatalities in the Wholesale and Retail industries, accounting for 6.5% of all 124 fatalities in the province.

An occupational fatality is defined as the death of a worker that results from a work-related event or exposure. Beginning with this year's report, all fatalities will be classified by type based on the WCB classification standards. In previous years, fatalities by type had been classified by Alberta Human Resources and Employment (AHRE). For this reason, fatalities by type statistics in this report may differ slightly from numbers presented in previous reports. The WCB classifies occupational fatalities into three general types:

Motor Vehicle Incidents

Motor vehicle incidents typically involve non-industrial vehicles operating on public roads in which the fatally injured worker was either the driver or a passenger. This type of occupational fatality also includes cases involving aircraft crashes, train crashes, helicopter crashes and water vehicle crashes. In 2004, 37.5% of the Wholesale and Retail fatalities accepted by WCB were motor vehicle incidents (see Table 5.0).

Workplace Incidents

Workplace incidents consist of cases in which the worker died at a worksite or as a result of injuries sustained at a worksite. This is the type of fatality that AHRE typically investigates. In 2004, 12.5% of the Wholesale and Retail fatalities accepted by WCB were workplace incidents (see Table 5.0).

Occupational Disease

Occupational disease fatalities consist mostly of recognized occupational disease, that is, disease known to be primarily or exclusively work-related. This category also includes heart attacks suffered on the job. Occupational diseases are frequently diagnosed several years after the initial or crucial exposure to the toxic substance and in such cases, it is difficult to determine when the fatal exposure occurred. *The occupational disease category, therefore, should not be interpreted to reflect present worksite hazardous conditions or exposures.*

Each year the WCB accepts some occupational fatality claims for compensation.

Occupational fatality claims that were accepted in a particular year may include fatalities from prior years. In 2004, half of all fatalities accepted by WCB in the Wholesale and Retail industries were occupational disease incidents (see Table 5.0).

Table 5.0
Types of Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB –
Alberta: 2000-2004

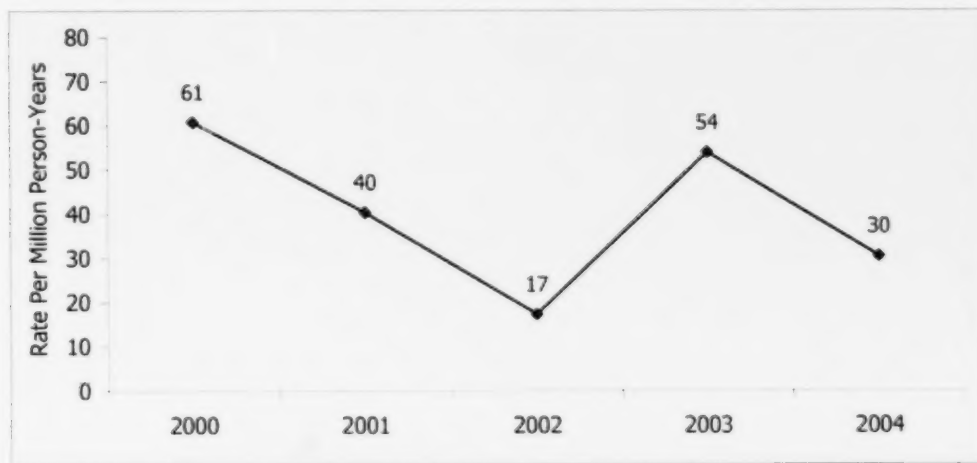
Year	Occupational Disease		Motor Vehicle Incidents		Workplace Incidents		Total
	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities	%	Number of Fatalities
2000	2	15.4%	5	38.5%	6	46.2%	13
2001	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	3	33.3%	9
2002	1	25.0%	2	50.0%	1	25.0%	4
2003	8	61.5%	4	30.8%	1	7.7%	13
2004	4	50.0%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	8
Total	18	38.3%	17	36.2%	12	25.5%	47

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities in the year by the number of person-years in that year. The result is expressed as "per million person-years." The 2004 fatality rate was 30 per million person-years, a 44.4% reduction from 2003 (see Chart 5.0).

Chart 5.0

Fatality Rate¹⁰ in Wholesale and Retail Industries: 2000-2004



Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

¹⁰ Estimates are based upon information provided by the WCB. Fatalities occurring under Government of Canada jurisdiction are excluded from the calculation of the fatality rates.

Between 2000 and 2004, the WCB accepted 47 fatalities in the Wholesale and Retail industries. The Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products sub-sector had the most with 21 fatalities, accounting for 44.7% of total fatalities (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1

Wholesale and Retail Occupational Fatalities Accepted by the WCB by Sub-Sector – Alberta: 2000-2004

Sub-Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	
						Number of Fatalities	%
Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products	6	5	3	5	2	21	44.7%
Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers	4	1	1	2	1	9	19.1%
Wholesale Operations	2	1	0	2	3	8	17.0%
Other Retail Services	1	0	0	1	2	4	8.5%
Yard and Home Improvement Centres	0	2	0	1	0	3	6.4%
Food and Beverage Stores	0	0	0	2	0	2	4.3%
Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Wholesale and Retail Industries	13	9	4	13	8	47	100.0%

Data Source: 2004 WCB Data, Prepared by Data Development and Evaluation

APPENDIX A: TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Lost-Time Claim A lost-time claim (LTC) is a claim for an occupational injury or disease which disables the worker beyond the day of injury. Included are claims for which wages compensation are paid, permanent disability claims, fatalities and cases in which the injured worker is assigned light duties or other modified work upon return to work from time lost due to injury.

Person-Years Person-Year estimates are calculated from wage and payroll data provided by account holders to the WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment uses this data to estimate an average industry wage and uses the average industry wage and employer payroll data to estimate person-years for each employer and each industry. One person-year is equivalent to one full-time worker working for one year and can be assumed to equal 2,000 hours worked.

LTC Rate The lost-time claim (LTC) rate is calculated by dividing the number of lost-time claims by the person-year estimate and multiplying the result by 100. The LTC rate represents the probability or risk of disabling injury or disease to a worker during a period of one-year work. Comparisons of LTC rates between industries or between years can be used to indicate increases, decreases or differences in this risk.

$$\text{LTC Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of LTCs} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

**Duration
(Days Lost)** The duration of disability is the number of days following the injury or disease for which the worker was disabled and unable to perform normal work duties. This information is obtained for this report from data on compensation days paid on each claim from WCB. Alberta Human Resources and Employment obtains this data on March 31 of the year following the claim year and does not update the information, even though many injured workers continue to be disabled beyond this date. As a result, the duration information reported here underestimates the true impact of lost-time injury and disease.

Duration Rate The duration rate is calculated by dividing the number of workdays lost (disability days) by the person-year estimate, and multiplying by 100. The result is expressed as days lost per 100 person-years and indicates, in part, the economic impact of occupational injury and disease. Duration rates are not recommended as reliable indicators of full economic cost. In addition, readers are warned that duration rates are highly unstable when based on only a few lost-time claims; it is recommended that the duration rate not be calculated based upon fewer than 30 lost-time claims.

$$\text{Duration Rate} = \frac{\text{Disability Days} \times 100}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Cost of Claims Compensation cost of a claim is the reimbursement of full or partial lost wages that a worker received from the WCB due to occupational illness or injury.

WCB Accepted Fatality An occupational fatality is the death of a worker which resulted from a work-related incident or exposure and which has been accepted by the WCB for compensation. A fatality is counted in the year it is accepted.

Fatality Rate The fatality rate is calculated by dividing the number of accepted fatalities by the person-years estimate and multiplying the result by one million. The result is expressed as fatalities per million person-years. Fatalities that are found under the jurisdiction of the Government of Canada are excluded before the calculation of the fatality rate.

$$\text{Fatality Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Fatalities} \times 1,000,000}{\text{Person-Years}}$$

Number of Times Higher/Lower than the Provincial Average The number of times higher/lower than the provincial average is used to compare the performance of the industries with the province regarding specific injury or disease. A number less than one indicates that the injury of the industries is lower than the provincial average; if equal to one it indicates the injury of the industries is the same as the provincial average and a number greater than one indicates that the injury of the industries is higher than the provincial average.

$$\frac{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Industries}}{\text{Percent of Total Claims for the Province}} \times \frac{\text{Industries' LTC Rate}}{\text{Provincial LTC Rate}}$$

Where:

Percent of Total Claims for the Industries =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Industries (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Industries}}$$

Percent of Total Claims for the Province =

$$\frac{\text{Number of LTCs for the Province (e.g. back injury)} \times 100}{\text{Total LTCs for the Province}}$$

NEC	Means 'Not Elsewhere Classified'.
UNS	Means 'Unspecified'.

APPENDIX B: WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WCB INDUSTRY CODES¹¹

1. Wholesale Operations

- 62900 – Wholesale with or without Warehousing
- 69916 – Wholesale Food Distribution

2. Food and Beverage Stores

- 63100 – Food Convenience Stores
- 63103 – Butcher Shops/Home Provisioners
- 63105 – Liquor/Wine/Beer Sales Outlets
- 65406 – Gas Bar/Car Wash – No Auto Service

3. Industrial and Farm Equipment and Products

- 37902 – Chemical Products – Packaging/Distribution
- 52400 – Grain/Seed Handling Operations
- 60800 – Bulk Petroleum Dealers
- 62200 – Farm Implement Dealers
- 62201 – Mobile Equipment Dealers
- 62302 – Machinery/Equipment – Sales, Service, Repair (NEC)
- 62303 – Industrial Supply Stores
- 69300 – Propane Dealers
- 86905 – Safety Equipment – Sale/Rental
- 89910 – Industrial and Oilfield Equipment – Rental

4. Automobiles, Sport Vehicles, Small Engines and Trailers

- 16300 – Tire Retreading
- 62701 – Auto Wreckers
- 65400 – Service Stations
- 65600 – Auto Dealers
- 65800 – Automobile Body Repair
- 65808 – General Automotive Repair
- 65809 – Electroplating Auto Parts
- 69912 – Trailers – Sales/ Rental with Service
- 69915 – Sport Vehicles – Sale/Service
- 89922 – Industrial Camp Trailers – Rental

¹¹ Codes are Workers' Compensation Board 2004 industry codes.

5. Office, Medical and Entertainment Equipment

- 33901 – Medical Equipment – Sales/Service
- 62300 – Office Equipment – Sales/Service
- 67602 – Entertainment Equipment – Sales/Service

6. Yard and Home Improvement Centres

- 25403 – Home Improvement Centres
- 69301 – Coal/Wood Yards

7. Other Retail Services

- 62903 – Sales Operations (NEC)
- 64200 – Department/General Stores
- 66300 – Shoe Stores
- 66900 – Clothing/Yard Goods Stores
- 67300 – Hardware/Auto Parts Stores/Etc.
- 67601 – Furniture Stores
- 67604 – Appliances – Sales/Service
- 67802 – Household Appliances – Service Only
- 68100 – Drug Stores
- 69100 – Book/Stationery Stores/Etc.
- 69200 – Florists – Retail/Wholesale
- 69500 – Jewellery Stores
- 69901 – Auctions (NEC)
- 69904 – Novelty/Gift/Hobby Stores/Etc.
- 69914 – Pet/Seed/Food Stores
- 86909 – Inventory Services
- 89100 – Travelling Sales/Manufacturing Agents
- 89908 – Small Equipment/Appliances - Rental

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www.gov.ab.ca/hrc/whs/publications/statistics.asp

Work Safe Alberta website:

<http://www.worksafely.org>

